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JAPAN'S BIG FISHING COMPANIES

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Summary.....	2
A. Introduction.....	3
B. The Nippon Suisan Kabushiki Kaisha (The Japan Marine Products Co., Ltd.).....	8
C. The Nichiro Gyogyo Kabushiki Kaisha (The Nichiro Fishing Co., Ltd.).....	13
D. The Taiyo Gyogyo Kabushiki Kaisha (The Ocean Fishing Co., Ltd.).....	15
E. The Kyokuyo Hogei Kabushiki Kaisha (The Polar Whaling Co.).....	22
Figures	
Figure 1 - The Nippon Suisan's Trade Mark.....	5
Figure 2 - The Nichiro Gyogyo's Trade Mark.....	5
Figure 3 - The Taiyo Gyogyo's Trade Mark.....	7
Figure 4 - The Kyokuyo Hogei's Trade Mark.....	7
Figure 5 - A Whale Catcher, "Kyo Maru #1".....	14a
Figure 6 - A Modern Steel Tuna Clipper, "Soyo Maru".....	14a
Figure 7 - A Modern Trawling Vessel, "Minato Maru".....	14a

SUMMARY

1. Japan produced 3,500,000 to 5,000,000 metric tons of marine products annually for several years prior to 1942.

2. About one-fifth of this amount was fish products from offshore or overseas areas.

3. The offshore and overseas operations required expensive, highly-mechanized fishing craft, gear, and processing machinery.

4. Almost all of Japan's overseas fishing and most of the large-scale, highly organized home coastal fishing was conducted by four large fishing companies or their subsidiary companies. The operations of these companies were often heavily subsidized by the Japanese Government.

5. The four big companies were:

a. The Nippon Suisan Kabushiki Kaisha (The Japan Marine Products Co., Ltd.).

b. The Nichiro Gyogyo Kabushiki Kaisha (The Nichiro Fishing Co., Ltd.).

c. Taiyo Gyogyo Kabushiki Kaisha (The Ocean Fishing Co.).

d. The Kyokuyo Hogei Kabushiki Kaisha (The Polar Whaling Co., Ltd.).

JAPAN'S BIG FISHING COMPANIES [1]

A. Introduction

1. Japan was the greatest fishing country in the world. Before 1941 Japan's fish catch accounted for 20-25 percent of the world's total volume of marine products. It took 1,500,000 fishermen using 350,000 vessels to achieve this yield. About 20 percent of Japan's fishery products and nearly all of her exportable marine products came from overseas areas. Almost all of her overseas fishery and most of the highly organized domestic fishery was in the hands of four large fishing companies and their subsidiaries.

2. The largest of the four major fishing companies in Japan and perhaps the largest fishing company in the world was the Nippon Suisan Kabushiki Kaisha (The Japan Marine Products Co., Ltd.).[2] This company operated under an authorized capitalization of 94,262,000 prewar yen. In 1928 it was permitted to operate: [3]

87 percent of the total trawling.

99 percent of the total crab processing in floating canneries.

40 percent of the total deep-sea whaling.

76 percent of the total coastal whaling.

a. This company produced 50 percent of Japan's annual ice output and owned 61 percent of the refrigerating capacity. Twenty percent of all exports of marine products were produced by the company.

b. The Nippon Suisan KK had subsidiary companies operating in Argentina, Formosa, Borneo, the Philippines, Manchuria, and Korea.

1/ Preliminary Study No. 5. This study was prepared by Capt. John L. Kask, Fisheries Division, Natural Resources Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, Tokyo, March 13, 1947. (Reproduced by permission of the Civil Affairs Division, War Department).

2/ House flag of Nippon Suisan Kabushiki Kaisha is shown in Figure 1.

3/ "Japan's Fishery Industry" - The Japan Times and Mail 1939

c. The company operated fishing vessels and floating canning and processing factories in waters near Kamchatka and in the Bering Sea on the north to the Antarctic on the south. Its vessels fished off Japan Proper, in the East China Sea, the Yellow Sea, the South China Sea, the Bay of Bengal, and the Indian Ocean, off Australia, on both the Pacific and Atlantic sides of Central America, and off Argentian and other South American countries. It produced between 200,000 and 300,000 metric tons of marine products a year.

d. The company was owned principally by the large financial interests in Japan. More than one-half the prewar stock of 895,240 shares was held by the president of the Manchuria Investment and Securities Corporation, a subsidiary of the Mitsui interests. The remaining stock was held by representatives of other big interests. New stocks recently issued have been sold to small shareholders.

e. The activities of this large organization were greatly reduced by World War II. All of the Antarctic whaling factory vessels and one-half of the remaining vessels of the fishing fleet were destroyed, and the prewar colonial and foreign subsidiaries were severed. The company is actively repairing old vessels and shore installations and constructing new ones as permitted by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

3. The second ranking fishing company is the Nichiro Gyogyo Kabushiki Kaisha (The Nichiro Fishing Co., Ltd.).4/ This company was capitalized at 88,100,000 prewar yen. It was organized in 1914 and then, by a series of amalgamations and purchases of other companies, became the only company to operate in the leased areas of Soviet Kamchatka, and the main operating company in Karafuto, the northern Kurils, and Hokkaido.

a. The company produced principally canned, smoked, and salted salmon; salmon caviar; canned crab; and small amounts of other fishery products. The company produced 225,060 metric tons of marine products in 1941.

b. Besides its processing plants this company had extensive cold storage holdings, boat-building and repair shops, machine shops, net factories, and other facilities required for self-maintenance.

c. With the Soviet occupation of Karafuto and the Kurils the operations of this immense company came to a virtual standstill except for small operations in northern Hokkaido. It engaged in the 1946 herring fishery near Hokkaido and in February 1946 was planning to enter the southern trawl fishery. These recent operations, however, are small compared to those of the prewar period.

4/ House flag of Nichiro Gyogyo Kabushiki Kaisha is shown in Figure 2.

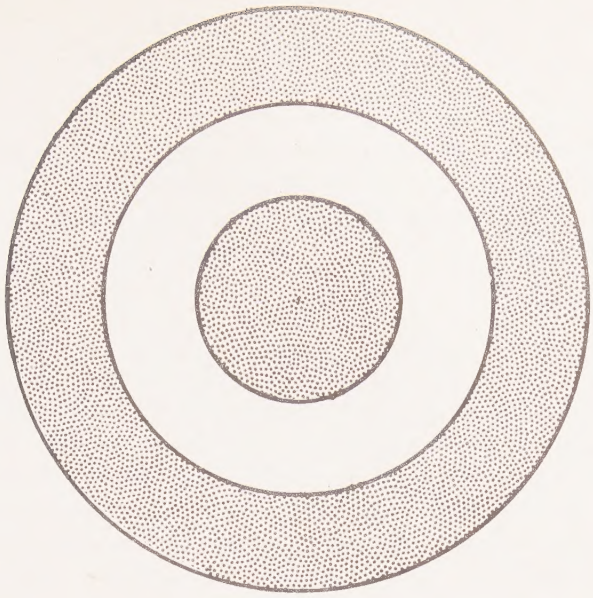

Figure 1 - The Nippon Suisan's Trade Mark.

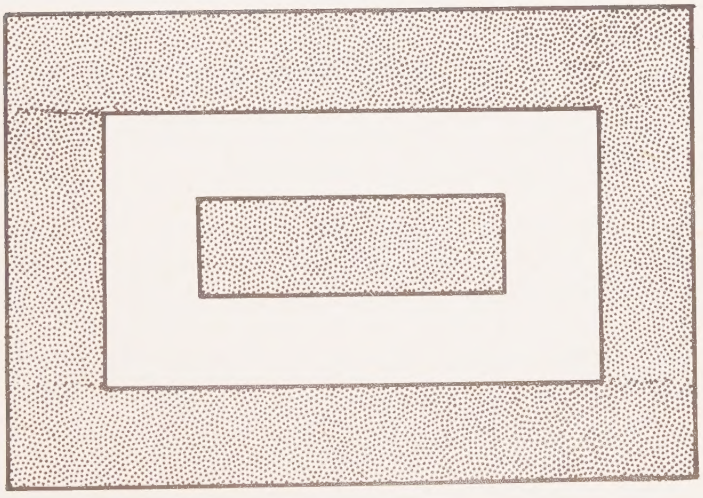

Figure 2 - The Nichiro Gyogyo's Trade Mark.

d. The controlling interest during the prewar period was held by representatives of the powerful financial houses. Recently new stocks have been issued and sold to numerous small stockholders.

4. The third big company is Taiyo Gyogyo Kabushiki Kaisha (The Ocean Fishing Co. 5/), better known in Japan by the name of the parent company, the Hayashikane-Shoten. This company as of February 1946 was capitalized at 60,000,000 prewar yen and was owned entirely by the Nakabe family and a few close relatives. Seven of its 16 shareholders were named Nakabe.

a. This company prior to World War II carried on extensive fishing operations in Japan, Korea, and Formosa, besides whaling operations at home and in the Antarctic. In addition to the actual output of fish products, the Taiyo Gyogyo KK or Hayashikane-Shoten Co. had interests and often controlling interests in a number of concerns allied to fishing. Examples of side activities are boat-building and repair yards, specialty products processing companies, canneries, cold storage and ice-making plants, fish cake plants, and box and net making factories.

b. Hayashikane-Shoten, one of the first Japanese companies to exploit the Korean fisheries, had extensive operations there before World War II. The company also had large holdings in Formosa, Manchuria, and the South Seas.

c. Although its widespread foreign holdings are lost, this company conducts extensive operations around the Home Islands. Its fishing fleets and shore installations are well suited for activities in the presently authorized area. Because high-level decisions rested with one man, the company could make speedy adjustments to changing conditions. It was the most active producer of fish because of its independent nature and adaptability.

5. The fourth company is the Kyokuyo Hogei KK (The Polar Whaling Co.).6/ This company, capitalized at 20,000,000 prewar yen, is the smallest of the "Big Four". Its prewar operations included domestic and Antarctic whaling and some trap net fishing.

a. The physical properties of the company included a large cold storage plant and extensive oil storage tanks. Most of the whaling fleet and all the oil storage tanks were destroyed during World War II.

b. The five subsidiaries, one of which was in China, were companies engaged in whaling and the processing of whale by-products.

5/ House flag of Taiyo Gyogyo Kabushiki Kaisha shown in Figure 3.
6/ House flag of Kyokuyo Hogei KK shown in Figure 4.

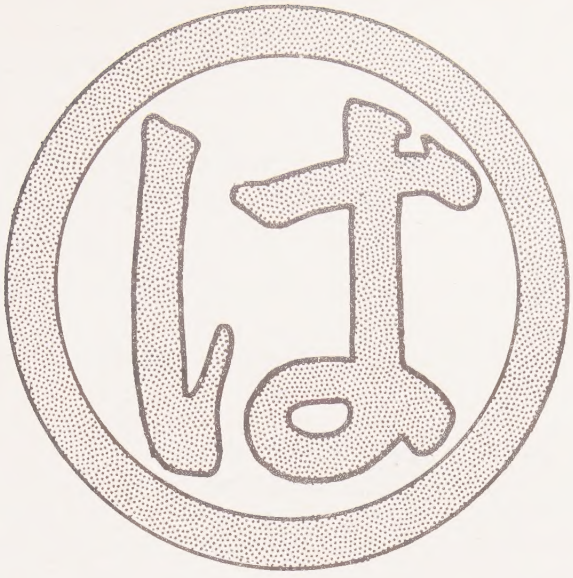

Figure 3 - The Taiyo Gyogyo's Trade Mark.

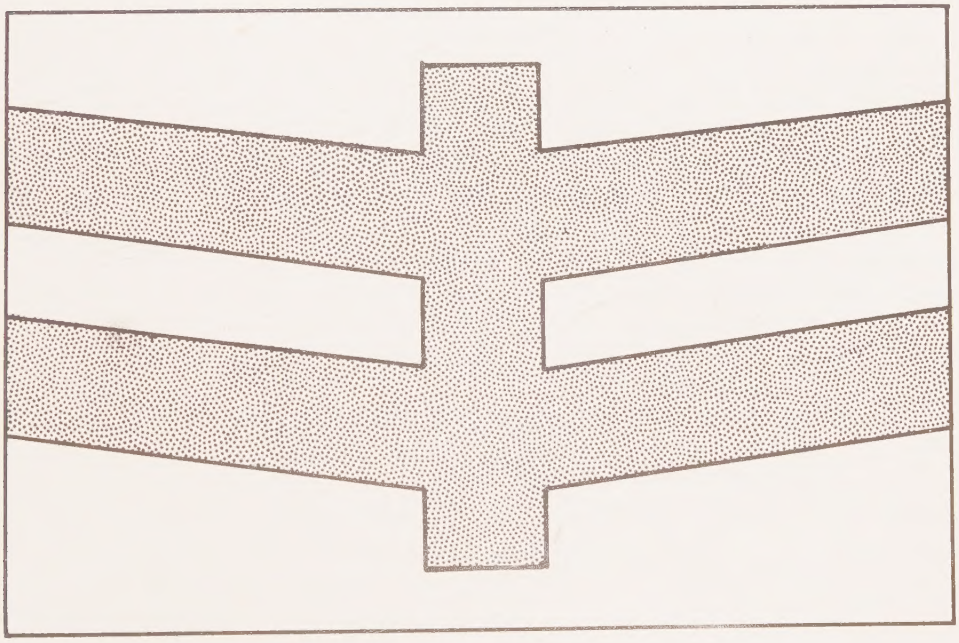

Figure 4 - The Kyokuyo Hogei's Trade Mark.

c. This company suffered heavily from World War II. Its large whaling factory ship, eight small whale catchers, and four large whale catchers were destroyed. 7/ These heavy losses reduced operations to a relatively low level. In 1945 only 78 whales were caught from home bases in contrast to 525 whales caught in 1941.

d. The principal shareholders in February 1946 were members of one family, though persons prominent in the financial world were among the stockholders.

B. The Nippon Suisan Kabushiki Kaisha (Japan Marine Products Co. Ltd) 8/

1. The Nippon Suisan KK was the largest fishing company in Japan and perhaps in the world.

2. The original company, the Kyodo Gyogyo KK (The United Fishing Co. Ltd), was founded in 1913 with a capital of ¥2,000,000. This company engaged in fishing with 25 trawlers. In 1934 the capitalization was increased to ¥10,000,000, and additional fishing activities were undertaken. In 1936 the Nippon Godo Koxen KK (The Japan Consolidated Floating Factory Co) and Nippon Hogei KK (Japan Whaling Co. Ltd) were taken over by the Kyodo Gyogyo KK, and the capitalization was increased to ¥42,000,000. In 1937 the firm acquired the entire business of Nippon Suisan KK (Japan Marine Products Co, Ltd), sellers of marine products. Capitalization was then ¥90,000,000. In March 1937 the Nippon Shokuryo Kogyo KK (The Japan Food Industry Co, Ltd), an ice-making and cold storage company, was purchased and the capitalization increased to ¥93,000,000. At this time the name of the original company was changed from Kyodo Gyogyo KK to the Nippon Suisan KK (The Japan Marine Products Co, Ltd).

3. In May 1942 the company was reorganized by government order under the Marine Products Control Law. A new name, Nippon Gyogyo Tosei KK (The Japan Ocean Fishery Control Co, Ltd) was assigned. This company was capitalized at ¥94,262,000. Its ice-making and cold storage facilities were transferred to the Teikoku Suisan Tosei KK (The Imperial Fish Products Holding Co), which was established in accordance with the same law.

4. The Marine Products Control Law was abolished in October 1945. The company was reorganized into a joint stock company and renamed Nippon Suisan KK, its present name. As of February 1946 it had an authorized capital of ¥94,262,000 and paid up capital of ¥69,512,000.

5. The board of directors of the company as of the same date:

7/ See Figure 5, Kyo Maru catcher boat
8/ Data in this report are based on written records submitted by the companies

Chairman of the board of directors	Keizo Tamura
President	Kenkichi Ueki
Senior managing director	Shizuo Minoda
Junior managing director	Susumu Masiu
Director	Shigeo Kuboy
Director	Tadao Katsuragi
Director	Goroku Ueki
Director	Isamu Miyazaki
Auditor	Shigeji Matsuda
Auditor	Fumio Matsuo

6. The main shareholders in the company at this time who held about 62 percent of the total shares were:

Name of Shareholder	Old Shares	New Shares	Total
Mikitaro Miho, president of Manshu Toshi Shoken KK (Manchuria Investment & Securities Corp)	449,246	-	449,246
Ryuta Ohno, president of Senji Kinyu Kinko (Wartime Bank)	19,450	96,766	116,216
Takakimi Mitsui, president of Mitsui Honsha (Mitsui Head Office)	80,000	-	80,000
Rokuro Masui, representing director of Amatsu Suisan KK (Amatsu Marine Products Co, Ltd)	2,389	27,240	29,629
Seizo Ohta, president of Okura Jitsugyo KK (Okura Trading Co, Ltd)	-	21,204	21,204
Kinso Kawasaki, president of Daihyaku Seimei Chohei Hoken KK (The 100th Life Insurance Co)	6,000	14,000	20,000

7. Prior to 1942 this company operated 262 powered vessels.

POWERED VESSELS OF NIPPON SUISAN KK

Whale factory ships of the 20,000-ton class	2
Whale factory ships of the 10,000-ton class	1
Crab factory ships	9
Tankers and cargo vessels	6
Vessels between 100 and 500 tons 9/	96
Vessels between 150 and 99 tons	45
Vessels between 25 and 49 tons	15
Vessels between 5 and 24 tons	3
Vessels under 5 tons	85
Total	262

9/ See Figure 6

8. All of the company's large vessels and many of its smaller vessels were taken over by the Japanese Government for Military use between 1941 and 1945. All the large vessels and many of the smaller ones were lost during that period. On 1 February 1946 the company had 131 vessels, with tonnages classified as follows:

Tonnage	Number of Vessels
100 - 500	28
50 - 99	33
25 - 49	9
5 - 24	2
under 5	59
Total	131

9. The prewar Japan-based production potential of this company is indicated by the amounts of marine products produced in certain peak years. For example, in 1937 the company produced 77,067 metric tons of fish from trawling operations alone. In 1938 it packed 248,068 cases of crab, or the equivalent of 4,756 metric tons, and in 1941 it produced 82,454 metric tons of whale products. The company's annual production of marine products totaled between 200,000 and 300,000 metric tons.

10. During the latter years of World War II and in the later part of 1945 the operations of the company were limited to trawling, seining, and whaling around the Home Islands. The production of trawl and seine-caught fish was reduced in 1945 to 2,145 metric tons; the production of whale products was reduced to 5,390 metric tons.

11. In addition to the Japan-based operations the company operated subsidiary companies or held shares in companies operating abroad. The principal subsidiary companies operating before 1941 were:

a. The Argentine Commercial and Industrial Fisheries Co, Beunos Aires, Argentina. This company was organized in 1941 with an authorized capital of ¥5,000,000 and paid up capital of ¥1,700,000. The board of directors in 1941:

President	Romulo S. Naon
Vice-president	Kingo Kawai
Director	Domingo Selva
Director	Luis de Corral
Director	Luis A. Barberis
Director	Chiyoma Iwamoto
Director	Kiwamu Sato
Director	Luis Ortiz

This company engaged primarily in fishing, but also conducted a small import-export business. It operated two vessels, one of 372 gross tons and one of 412 gross tons. Approximately 90 percent of the entire catch of fish in Argentina was "merluza", a kind of codfish. Almost all of the catch was disposed of in local markets. This company produced 4,300 metric tons of fish in 1938; 5,530 metric tons in 1939; and 5,125 metric tons in 1940. No records are available in Japan of operations after 1940.

b. The Minami Nippon Gyogyo Tosei KK (The South Japan Fishery Control Co, Ltd) at Kirun, Formosa was a government-sponsored wartime company, organized 10 February 1944 with authorized capital of ¥50,000,000 and paid up capital, ¥32,858,150. Nippon-Suisan KK owned 41 percent of the stock. The board of directors in 1944:

President	Rainei Arima
Vice-president	Hisaichi Naone
Director	Tomoichi Matsuzaki
Director	Shozo Yoshihara
Director	Kazuma Ishiwara
Director	Teruo Muto
Councilor	Jiro Masuda
Councilor	Aiichiro Fujiyama
Standing director	Yoshinobu Yogi
Auditor	Tanejiro Izumi

The company engaged in trawling, seining, tuna fishing, whaling, and in the processing of marine products. It had 47 canneries, many cold storage fish markets, and other physical plants in various parts of Formosa. As of March 1945 the company's records show 135 vessels totaling 10,703 gross tons but part of this tonnage is reported to have been sunk during the war. In 1944 the company employed 1,053 persons, of whom 902 were Japanese and 151 were Formosans.

c. The Borneo Suisan KK (The Borneo Marine Products Co, Ltd) at Balikpapan, South Borneo (head office Tokyo) was organized in 1926 and reorganized in 1933 as a joint stock company. Capitalization was authorized at ¥2,500,000, of which ¥1,700,000 was paid up. Nippon Suisan KK owned 1,419,000 shares, about 57 percent of the total. The board of directors in 1944:

Representing director	Shizuo Minoda
Director	Ichiji Orita
Director	Tomoichi Tsuji
Director	Shunkichi Nakamura
Director	Hisaichi Naene
Director	Yoshizo Shibata
Auditor	Masuji Mandai

The company engaged in bonito, tuna, and sardine fishing, as well as bottom fishing operations in the Sulu, Celebes, and South China Seas. Its catch of benito and tuna alone in 1943-44 amounted to 2,039 metric tons, valued at ¥1,880,000. In some years nearly twice this amount was taken. The company had 760 employees, 517 Japanese and 243 natives.

d. Nanyo Suisan KK (The South Seas Marine Products Co, Ltd) at Manila, Philippine Islands (head office Tokyo) was organized in October 1934 with an authorized capital of ¥500,000 and paid up capital of ¥500,000. Nippon Suisan KK owned 455,000 shares or about 91 percent of the total. The board of directors in 1944:

President	Shizuo Minoda
Managing director	Shunkichi Nakamura
Director	Tamisaburo Miyaji
Director	Yasaku Morokuma
Director	Hisaishi Naene
Auditor	Masuji Mandai

The company engaged in fishing for tuna and trawling in the seas around the Philippines, primarily in waters near Cebu, and in the Sulu Sea. From these operations 314 metric tons of fish products were caught in 1942, 1,037 metric tons in 1943, and 799 metric tons in 1944. The company operated 15 transport and fishing vessels ranging from 23 to 80 gross tons. In 1944, 204 Japanese and 81 Filipinos were employed.

e. Minami Manshu Kaiyo Gyogyo KK (The South Manchuria Ocean Fishery Co, Ltd) was a government-sponsored wartime organization, established in October 1944. Authorized capital was ¥40,000,000, and paid up capital totaled ¥40,000,000. Nippon Suisan Co owned 30.8 percent of the total shares.

f. For Kyodo Gyogyo KK (The United Fishing Co, Ltd), Seoul, Korea, no information on operations is available.

g. The Kachu Suisan KK (Kachu Marine Products Co) was at Shanghai, China. The Nippon Suisan KK had only a small interest in this China-based operation.

h. Hokuyo Hogei KK (North Sea Whaling Co) was the Nippon Suisan subsidiary engaging in northern Pacific whaling. It is no longer considered a separate company.

12. Even though the area authorized for Japanese fishing operations was substantially extended 22 June 1946 (SCAPIN No 1033), Nippon Suisan reported a relatively light production in 1946. Production figures showed that a total of 9,400 metric tons of fish products were obtained

from trawling and Danish seine fishing and that 11,300 metric tons of whale products were derived from whales caught in home waters. As of 15 February 1946 one Diesel trawler, nine steam trawlers, and 18 Danish seine-boats were operating. The participation in Antarctic whaling operations (as authorized by SCAPIN 1103, 6 August 1946) will help materially to increase the 1946-47 production of this company.

C. Nichiro Gyogyo Kabushiki Kaisha (Nichiro Fishing Co, Ltd)

1. The Nichiro Gyogyo KK was organized in 1914 with an authorized capital of ¥2,000,000 and paid up capital of ¥1,000,000. Both authorized and paid up capital were increased to ¥3,000,000 in 1917 and to ¥10,000,000 in 1920. In 1921 the purchase of the former Kamchatka Fisheries Co, Ltd, and Yobutsu Shokuhin (Food Export) Co, Ltd, resulted in another increase in the authorized capitalization to ¥25,700,000. In 1924 the Teihoku Fisheries Co was purchased. In August 1932, when the former Japanese fisheries in Soviet territory were bought up by the company, their capitalization totaled ¥53,800,000. In 1942 other large companies were absorbed by amalgamation or purchase. These included the Taiheiyo (Pacific Ocean) Fisheries Co, Ltd, the Kita-Chishima (North Kuril) Marine Products Co, Ltd, the Nippon (Japan) Canned Crab Co, Ltd, the Hokuyo (North Sea) Canned Crab Co, Ltd, some of the Hayashikane-Shoten interests of the north waters, and the Etorofu Marine Products Co, Ltd. Following the step, authorized capital stood at ¥86,500,000 and paid up capital at ¥75,000,000. In July 1943 the Kita-Chishima (North Kuril) Cod Fisheries Co, Ltd, was purchased, and the company's capitalization aggregated ¥88,100,000 authorized and ¥76,000,000 paid up.

2. The officers and directors of the company as of 1 February 1946:

President	Tsunejiro Hiratsuka
Vice-president	Ichiro Kono
Managing directors	Koichiro Kobayashi
	Kota Nakamura
	Shuji Tani
Auditors	Toshio Shintani
	Tosaku Watanabe

3. The main shareholders in the company as of 1 February 1946:

The Oriental Development Co, Ltd	179,800 shares
The Wartime Bank (govt subsidized)	57,940 "
The Mitsui Co, Ltd (Head office)	55,643 "
The Mitsubishi Shoji Co, Ltd	30,000 "
The Fukoku Chohei Mutual Ins Co	24,500 "
Sotaro Ogui	19,200 "
Japan Stock Exchange (Osaka)	11,750 "
Japan Stock Exchange (Tokyo)	11,550 "
Toho Fisheries Co, Ltd	10,574 "
Ikuji Katchi	9,916 "

These concerns and individuals held the controlling shares. New shares have been issued recently and sold to numerous small shareholders.

4. This company operated in near-shore waters of Kamchatka, Shimushu, and Horomushiro Islands (North Kuril Islands), and in Hokkaido. It also maintained floating canneries off Kamchatka and the Kurils. It produced canned salmon, canned crab, salt salmon, cod, salmon caviar, and frozen salmon.

5. The fleet of the company prior to World War II consisted of three salmon factory ships and 731 carrier and fishing vessels, classified by tonnage as follows:

Tonnage	Number of Vessels
5,000 - 6,250 (factory ships)	3
100 and over	14
60 - 99	6
40 - 59	3
20 - 39	33
Under 20	675
Total	734

6. At the peak of its operations the company employed 1,780 on the permanent staff, 22,500 fishermen, and 14,070 shore workers, a total of 38,350 people. Employment declined during World War II to 13,750. The fishermen and shore workers were hired for a period of from 100 to 150 days.

7. The company had 72 canning and processing places in Kamchatka, 45 in the Northern Kurils, 18 in Hokkaido, and two in Karafuto.

8. Canned salmon was exported chiefly to England, and the total crab pack was exported to England and the United States. The salt salmon was exported to countries in the yen block or consumed domestically. The salmon caviar was consumed largely at home, although some was exported to the Balkans, France, and Poland.

9. The company's 58 canneries had 116 lines and a daily canning capacity of 128,700 cases. It also operated 104 salteries, eight ice-making and freezing plants, 37 cold storage plants, and a smoking unit with a capacity of 60,000 salmon a month.

10. The company had its own boatbuilding and repair yard, with an annual building capacity of 1,976 tons and a repairing capacity of 2,627 tons. It had a net assembling yard in which all nets required by the company are made and a machine shop for servicing machinery and engines.

Figure 5. - A whale catcher or killer boat " Kyo Maru #1" 385 gross tons used in Antartic whaling.

Figure 6. - A modern steel tuna clipper "Soyo Maru" 177 gross tons.

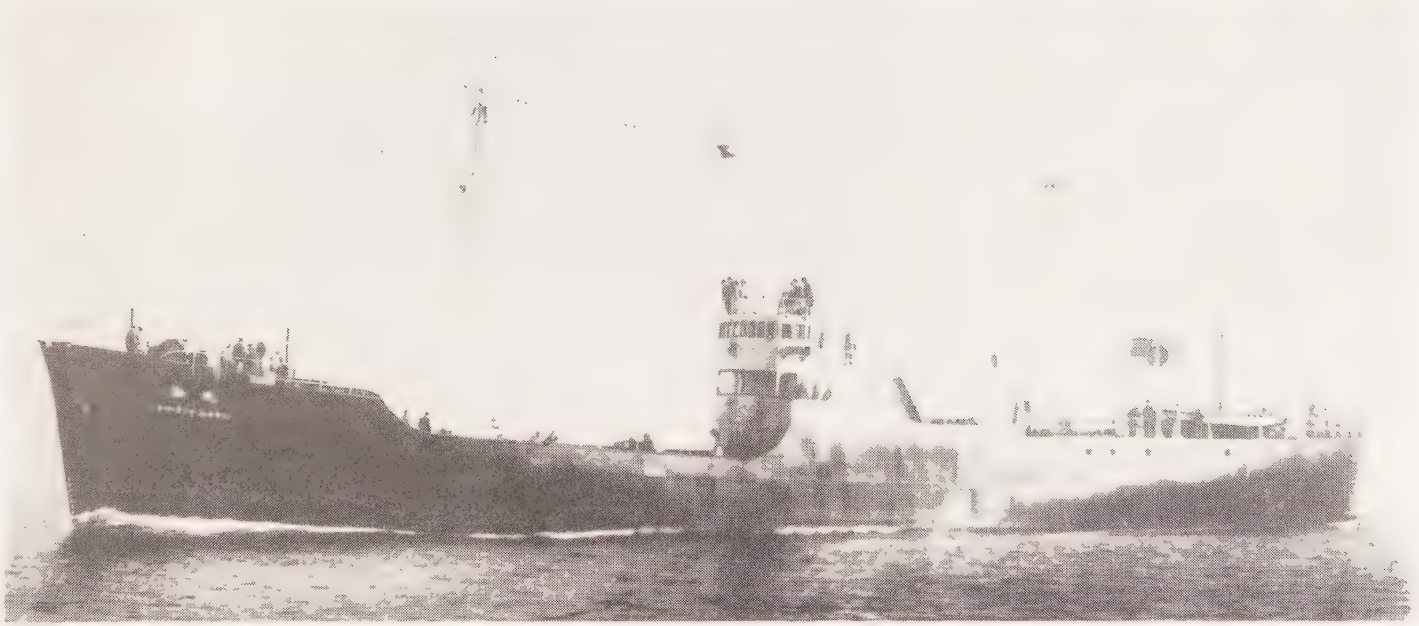

Figure 7. - A large modern trawling vessel "Minato Maru" 664 gross tons. Vessels of this type fished as far as the Mexican coast.

11. In 1941 the company produced 225,060 metric tons of fishery products. Production fell to 34,509 metric tons in 1944 and to 10,163 metric tons in 1945.

12. Prior to 1945 this company leased 277 crab and salmon shore concessions in Kamchatka from the Soviet Government. For these concessions it paid the Soviet Government about ¥4,000,000 annually. It also had 31 fully equipped fish canneries with 77 canning lines based in Kamchatka.

13. Since most of the fishing grounds in which this company formerly operated are now Soviet territory, recent activities of the company have been confined to the few plants in Hokkaido. In this area the company has only 21 small one-line crab and salmon canneries, which in 1945 produced 1,123 cases of crab meat. With the great northern fishing areas cut off, this immense organization is practically out of business.

D. Taiyo Gyogyo KK (Ocean Fishing Co, Ltd)

1. This company had its origin in a small fish transporting business inherited by Mr. Ikujiro Nakabe from his father in 1880. In 1904 it was expanded to include purse seining with power boats. As the business prospered, Mr. Nakabe incorporated his company as the Hayashikane Shoten Co, Ltd, with paid up capital of ¥25,000,000. The company continued to flourish and expanded operations to include steam trawling, Danish seine fishing, fishing with traps, purse seining, and whaling. 10/

2. The Taiyo Whaling Co, Ltd, was organized by Mr Nakabe in June 1936 as a separate company to carry on whaling in the Antarctic. This company, capitalized at ¥16,000,000, operated two whaling factory ships of the 20,000-ton class and 19 whale catcher boats.

3. The Enyo Whaling Co, Ltd, was organized by Mr Nakabe in 1929 for whaling from shore bases on the Japanese islands. Its capitalization was ¥300,000.

4. The three companies, Hayashikane Shoten, Taiyo Whaling, and Enyo Whaling, amalgamated by government order in April 1943. The new company was named the Nishitaiyo Fishing Control Co, Ltd, capitalized at ¥60,000,000. In October 1945 the Marine Products Control Law was revoked, and on 1 December 1945 the company changed its name to Nishitaiyo Fishing Co, Ltd. On 15 December the company's present name, Taiyo Gyogyo KK, was adopted.

5. The officers and directors of the company as of 1 February 1946:

Chairman of the board	Ikujiro Nakabe
President	Kaneichi Nakabe
Vice-president	Kenkichi Nakabe
Vice-president	Etsuro Nakabe

10/ See Figure 7

Managing director	Iroku Ito
Director	Kyokichi Ariyoshi
Director	Shinichi Maruo
Director	Masami Odawara
Director	Jinichi Kawakami
Director	Takaichi Kawakami
Director	Heikichi Kato
Director	Totaro Sei
Director	Yoshio Matsuura
Director	Yoshio Takemura
Director	Kinosuke Yamasaki
Director	Shunichiro Akiyama
Director	Senya Suzuki
Director	Kazukiyo Nishigori
Director	Akira Fukie
Auditor	Kiyoshi Tokawa

6. Of the 1,200,000 shares of this company 98 percent was held by Hayashikane Shoten Co and the remainder by 15 individuals.

Name of Owner	Shares
Hayashikane Shoten KK	1,173,220
Ikujiro Nakabe	200
Kaneichi Nakabe	200
Kenkichi Nakabe	200
Etsuro Nakabe	200
Risaburo Nakabe	200
Yoshikichi Nakabe	180
Shojiro Nakabe	1,400
Kichinosuke Setoguchi	4,500
Shinge Setoguchi	1,500
Kichitaro Matsushita	1,600
Iwanosuke Hama	1,600
Toshoro Yamashita	6,000
Futami Tsurumi	3,000
Izumi Yamashita	3,000
Takeo Yamashita	3,000

7. The parent organization, the Hayashikane Shoten Co, Ltd, owned almost entirely by Ikujiro Nakabe and his family, was primarily a holding company and a separate organization. Its chief operations concern prior to and during World War II was the management of the fisheries and agricultural business in China and the South Seas.

8. The Hayashikane Shoten and the Taiyo Fishing Co were owned by the same group of individuals. Hence the holdings of the two companies and their responsibilities, especially those concerned with operations in

Japan Proper, are difficult to separate. Many of the overseas holdings were subsidiaries of Hayashikane Shoten rather than Taiyo Fishing Co.

9. Both the Hayashikane Shoten and Taiyo Fishing Co were interested financially in a number of operations allied to fishing. Description of these as of February 1946 follows:

a. The Hayashikane Shipbuilding Co, Shimonoseki, Japan, was capitalized at ¥12,930,000. Hayashikane Shoten held the controlling stocks in this company which built ships and repaired engines for the Taiyo Fishing Co, Hayashikane Shoten, and others.

b. The Kammon Shipbuilding Co, Ltd, capitalized at ¥1,052,000, built and repaired fishing vessels.

c. The Tokushima Shipbuilding Co, capitalized at ¥1,000,000, also built and repaired fishing vessels. The Taiyo Fishing Co held some stock.

d. The Hayashikane Fishing Industry Co, capitalized at ¥1,800,000, manufactured chemical goods from fish products. The Taiyo fishing Co supplied the raw material for its operation . Both the Taiyo Fishing Co and Hayashikane Shoten were stockholders.

e. The Kyoritsu Fishing Industry Co, Ltd, capitalized at ¥6,000,000, tanned fish hides. The Taiyo Fishing Co supplied the raw product and was a heavy shareholder.

f. Miyoshi Chemical Industry Ltd, capitalized at ¥15,000,000, manufactured chemical by-products from fish. The Taiyo Fishing Co and Hayashikane Shoten were both stockholders.

g. The Ogawajima Whaling Co, Ltd, was capitalized at ¥153,000. The Taiyo Fishing Co held some stock and leased the company's whaling rights.

h. The Hokkai Fishing Co, Ltd, was capitalized at ¥600,000. Both the Taiyo Fishing Co and Hayashikane Shoten were stockholders.

i. The Aomori Prefecture Canning Co, Ltd, capitalized at ¥1,350,000, canned fish supplied by the Taiyo Fishing Co. The Hayashikane Shoten was a stockholder.

j. The Nagasaki Prefecture Combined Canning Co, Ltd, capitalized at ¥2,200,000, canned fish supplied by the Taiyo Fishing Co. Hayashikane Shoten was a heavy stockholder. The president of the company was Etsuro Nakabe, who was also vice-president of the Taiyo Fishing Co.

k. The Suisan Chemical Industry Co, Ltd, was capitalized at ¥5,000,000. The Taiyo Fishing Co was a stockholder.

l. The Nippon Cold Storage Co, Ldt, was capitalized at ¥50,000,000. The Taiyo Fishing Co was a heavy stockholder.

10. The Taiyo Fishing Co as of February 1946 owned and operated four canneries in various parts of Japan equipped to can sardines, mackerel, bonito, tuna, and salmon, with 10 canning lines having a capacity of 7,100 cases of fish a day. It had six cold storage plants with fish storage capacity of 15,410 tons and an ice-making capacity of 515 tons daily. At Aomori the large cold storage plant which was almost entirely destroyed during an air raid in July 1945 was being repaired. The company operated four shorebased whaling stations on the Home Islands capable of processing a total of 650 tons of whale products a day. It also had a fish paste manufacturing factory with a capacity of approximately one ton of fish paste a day.

11. The Taiyo Co operated 254 vessels before the war. Among those lost from 1941 to 1945 were two large whaling factory ships, a 6,000 ton cold storage ship, and eight other vessels between 500 and 1,000 gross tons. It had 236 vessels left with tonnage as follows:

Tonnage	Number of Vessels
500 to 1,000	44
100 to 500	15
50 to 100	55
25 to 50	32
5 to 25	87
Under 5	3
Total	236

12. The Hayashikane Shoten had extensive operations in Korea. It formerly operated 28 sardine and mackerel nets, 14 drag-net vessels which fished in the East China and Yellow seas, 32 stationary fishing locations, 21 drift net vessels, and three whale catchers. It owned eight cold storage plants, four canneries with seven canning lines, five fertilizer reduction plants, 11 salteries, and one whaling station.

13. The Hayashikane Shoten had 4,350 employees in Korea, of whom 500 were Japanese and 3,850 Koreans.

14. The Hayashikane Shoten's operations in Formosa during the latter part of World War II were conducted under the name of the South Japan Fishing Co. This was a government subsidized wartime company in which other fishing companies had shares. It operated 70 Danish seine

vessels at three bases, 27 tuna vessels, a cold storage and ice-making plant at Takao (ice-making capacity 50 tons per day and freezing capacity 500 tons), one cannery at Eiko, and a shipbuilding and repair plant at Kirun. Approximately 1,250 persons were employed, of whom 900 were Japanese, 300 native Formosans, and 50 Koreans. The company operated 97 fishing vessels totaling 5,440 tons and five fish transport vessels grossing 110 tons.

15. The Hayashikane Shoten also operated in Yulin, Hawaiian Islands. It had 14 Danish seine vessels, three tuna vessels, a cold storage plant with a storage capacity of 500 tons and an ice-making capacity of 80 tons per day, and a one-line cannery which had a canning capacity of 500 cases of fish per day. The company employed 320 fishermen and cannery workers of whom 220 persons were Japanese and 100 were natives. It operated 17 fishing vessels totaling 1,040 tons, and two fish transport vessels totaling 140 tons.

16. The whaling department of this company was formerly called the Taiyo Whaling Co and was separately incorporated. Hayashikane Shoten was the main shareholder, and the president and board of directors were practically the same for both companies. Recently Taiyo Whaling Co was formally taken over by the Taiyo Fishing Co and as of February 1946 was operating as a separate department of the Taiyo Fishing Co.

17. The company engaged in Antarctic whaling, operating two factory ships, the "Nisshin Maru", 16,801 tons, and the "Nisshin Maru No 2", 17,579 tons, 17 catcher boats totaling 4,973 tons, and eight transport vessels totaling 12,323 tons. In 1940 they caught and processed 3,773 whales in the Antarctic. Both of the factory ships were sunk during the war.

18. The Taiyo Fishing Co and Hayashikane Shoten had the following subsidiary companies:

a. The Chosen Gyogyo Kabushiki Kaisha (The Korean Fishing Co, Ltd), Fusan-fu, Keishonando, Korea, was organized in October 1940 with an authorized capital of ¥495,000 and a paid up capital of ¥397,500. Of the total 9,900 shares the Hayashikane Shoten held 9,400. The principal business of the company was the storage of and trading for marine products. It had a cold storage in Fusan-fu, with a freezing capacity of 10 tons a day and a storage capacity of 400 tons. It also operated a saltery. In 1944 it employed 10 Japanese and 80 Koreans. The board of directors during 1945:

President	Kaneichi Nakabe
Director	Kyokichi Ariyoshi
Director	Chiyoji Nakatsuka
Auditor	Shunichiro Akiyama

b. The Chosen Kyogo Gyogyo Kabushiki Kaisha (The Korea Combined Fishing Co, Ltd), Minamihamacho, Fusan-fu, Korea, was organized April 1939 with a paid up capital of ¥450,000. This company did not engage in actual fishing, but traded in marine products purchased from fishermen in remote places. It operated 15 carrier vessels totaling 310 tons, and employed 50 Japanese and 180 Koreans. The president and board of directors in 1945:

President	Kaneichi Nakabe
Director	Kyokichi Ariyoshi
Director	Chiyoji Nakatsuka
Director	Shunichiro Akiyama
Director	Takaichi Kawakami
Auditor	Yukichi Yamasaki

c. Saishuto Gyogyo Kabushiki Kaisha (Saishuto Fishing Co, Ltd), Yurin Port, Korea, was organized 10 November 1936 and was capitalized at ¥300,000. Of the total 6,000 shares, the Hayashikane Shoten held 4,400, and members of the Nakabe family held 1,600. The main operations of the company consisted of Danish seine fishing, purse seining, and trap net fishing. It operated 23 vessels and had an ice-making plant with a daily ice-making capacity of 10 tons. Of its 342 employees, 72 were Japanese and 270 Koreans. The board of directors in 1945:

Director	Kyokichi Ariyoshi
Director	Shoten Tachikane
Director	Kota Goto
Director	Shunichiro Akiyama

d. The Rashin Gyogyo Kabushiki Kaisha (The Rashin Fishing Co, Ltd), Rashin-Fu, Kankyonando, Korea, was organized in July 1938 with a capitalization of ¥450,000. Hayashikane Shoten and its employees held all the stock. The company engaged in fishing and operated a cold storage and fertilizer plant. The cold storage plant had a freezing capacity of 10 tons per day, an ice-making capacity of 10 tons per day, and storage capacity of 250 tons. The company owned and operated three fishing vessels. The board of directors in 1944:

Director	Tadao Tahara
Director	Takaichi Kaneakami
Director	Kaichiro Takahashi
Director	Kyu Tanaka

e. Fujino Sangyo Kabushiki Kaisha (The Fujino Industry Co), Seishin-Fu, Kankyohokudo, Korea, was organized in 1936 and capitalized at ¥300,000. Hayashikane Shoten owns 5,000 of the 6,000 total shares. The company operates sardine fishing nets. The board of directors in 1944:

Director	Takaichi Kawakami
Director	Shuichiro Akiyama
Director	Hidemasa Wada
Director	Kyu Tanaka
Auditor	Tsuneji Ota

f. The Manshu Suisan Kabushiki Kaisha (The Manchuria Fishing Co, Ltd), Hsingking, Manchuria, organized in 1945, was subsidized by the Japanese Government, and capitalized at ¥40,000,000. The company was formed under government order by the amalgamation of the former Hayashikane holdings in Manchuria with the Manchuria Fishing Union, the Koan Fishing Co and the Ryuko Fishing Co. With this amalgamation the production of marine products in Manchuria was almost entirely in the hands of the Manchuria Hayashikane Co. The company also had interests in agricultural production. It had cold storage plants and branch offices in many places. The Manchuria Hayashikane Co owned 80 percent of the total stock. The president and board of directors in 1945:

President	Masayoshi Sato
Managing director	Joichi Hirata
Managing director	Masao Onishi
Director	Hiroshi Miyashita
Director	Kinsaku Uoda
Director	Karuo Wakayama
Director	Hidemasa Wada
Director	Kohachiro Shigematsu

g. Hayashikane Shoten Kabushiki Kaisha (The Hayashikane Co in the South Seas), head office, Shimonoseki, was organized in 1924, capitalized at ¥25,000,000. It operated fishing bases for Danish seining at Saigon, Singapore, Rangoon, and Shanghai. During World War II the company was heavily subsidized by the Japanese Government, and all fish catches were taken over and distributed by the Japanese military forces. It had 63 tuna long line vessels which operated out of Manila, Davao, Surabaya, Singapore, Rangoon, and parts of Sumatra. In addition it had three oikomiami or driving-in nets at Surabaya and 10 stationary nets at Mergi (Burma) and Singapore. The company owned seven cold storage plants, with a daily freezing capacity of 200 tons a day, a storage capacity of 1,830 tons, and an ice-making capacity of 272 tons a day. It had five salteries with a combined yearly capacity of 1,800 tons of salt fish a year, two fish paste factories with a yearly capacity of 330 tons, and three dried fish plants with a yearly capacity of 450 tons. Altogether it operated 92 fishing vessels grossing 3,925 tons, and nine carrier vessels grossing 580 tons. Japanese fishermen employed totaled 718, and 292 persons were employed ashore, at least half of whom were natives. The officers and board of directors of the company in 1945:

Representative of directors	Ikujiro Nakabe
Managing director	Yoshikichi Nakabe
Director	Masayuki Watada
Director	Masatoshi Katano
Director	Iso Katajima
Auditor	Risaburo Nakabe

E. Kyokuyo Hogei KK (The Polar Whaling Co, Ltd)

1. The Kyokuyo Hogei KK (The Polar Whaling Co) was incorporated 3 September 1937 with an authorized capital of ¥20,000,000 and a paid up capital of ¥5,000,000. By 1939 the paid up capital was increased to ¥10,000,000, and by 1940 it totaled ¥15,000,000. The company was organized primarily to carry on whaling operations around the Japanese Home Islands and in the Antarctic. It also operated a few fish traps in Chiba Prefecture.

2. The officers of the company as of 1 February 1946:

President	Tosataro Yamaji
Managing director	Kenji Yamamoto
Director	Yasuji Ohta
Director	Masamichi Masaki
Director	Sosaburo Hayashida
Director	Junjiro Yamagi
Director	Fumio Ochiai
Director	Ushigi Fujioka
Director	Satokichi Nishioka
Auditor	Kiyoshi Kato
Auditor	Sadahiko Kusakabe

3. The main shareholders of the company as of 1 February 1946:

Shareholder	Number of shares
Sumataro Takushoku KK (Represented by T. Yamagi)	105,310
Kanegafuchi Kogyo KK (Represented by Shiro Kurachi)	50,000
Nanpo Kaihatsu KK	28,200
Yasuda Fire Insurance Co	19,000
Senji Kinyu Kinko	6,800
Nanyo Takushoku	3,000
Masamichi Masaki	2,070
Tosataro Yamagi	2,000
Junjiro Yamagi	2,000
Dai Hyaku Life Insurance Co, Ltd	2,000
Giichi Seriu	1,100
Shin Minato Shoko KK	1,100
Keizo Kodama	1,000
Joshiro Arai	1,000
Kojiro Suetaka	1,000

4. In addition to these major shareholders, 2,854 small investors held 174,300 shares.

5. Prior to 1941 this company operated eight whaling shore stations in the Home Islands and one in the Kurils. The shore stations in the Home Islands were equipped to process 27 whales a day. During the 1941 whaling season it processed 525 whales, but in 1945 with operations curtailed to four stations, only 78 whales were caught and processed.

6. The Kyokuyo Hogei KK operated a large whaling factory ship, the "Kyokuyo Maru" and eight whale catcher ships in the Antarctic. During the 1940-41 season 1,676 whales were caught and processed in this area. All the company's Antarctic whaling fleet was reported lost during World War II.

7. The company operated a cold storage plant in Shiogama, Miyagi Prefecture, with a storage capacity of 225 tons. It had oil storage tanks at Amasaki, Hyogo Prefecture, with a storage capacity of 12,150 tons. Both these plants were destroyed during World War II.

8. The Kyokuyo Hogei KK had four subsidiary or affiliated companies:

a. The Ayukawa Hogei KK (The Ayukawa Whaling Co, Ltd) carried on whaling operations from its base at Ayukawa, Miyagi Prefecture. Although owned by the Kyokuyo Hogei, the company was formerly under separate management, but is now managed by the parent company.

b. Hainan-Tao Suisan KK (The Hainan-Tao Marine Products Co, Ltd) was capitalized at ¥800,000. This company in which the Kyokuyo Hogei Co held the controlling shares had headquarters in Yurin City, Hainan-Tao, China. Its chief operations were trawling around Hainan Island.

c. Suisan Seiyaku KK (Marine Products Pharmaceutical Co), Tokyo, engaged in the manufacture of calcium phosphate, extracts of whale meat, and other foods and medicines from marine products. It was capitalized at ¥800,000. The Kyokuyo Hogei Co owned 9,000 of the 16,000 total shares and also supplied many of the marine products required for manufactures of the Suisan Seiyaku Co.

d. Kyoritsu Suisan Kogyo KK (Kyoritsu Marine Products Co, Ltd) manufactures leather from whale hides. It is capitalized at ¥1,000,000.

9. The Kyokuyo Hogei KK operated four whale killer vessels in the early part of 1946. During that year four additional killer boats of the 300-ton class and eight trawlers of the 100-ton class were constructed.